### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

### State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019



David A. Bergantino, CPA, CFE

Auditor General

State of Rhode Island
General Assembly
Office of the Auditor General



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September 22, 2023

### JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE SERVICES:

SPEAKER K. Joseph Shekarchi, Chairman Senator Dominick J. Ruggerio Senator Jessica de la Cruz Representative Christopher R. Blazejewski Representative Michael W. Chippendale

BOARD OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE EMPLOYEES' AND ELECTING TEACHERS OPEB SYSTEM:

We have completed our audit of the financial statements of the Rhode Island State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System (System) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

The System provides retiree healthcare benefits to state employees, electing teachers, and certain employees of the Board of Education.

Section 36-12.1-12 of the Rhode Island General Laws requires the preparation of an annual financial report to be submitted to the Governor for transmittal to the General Assembly. This report is intended to meet the reporting requirement of the General Laws for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Section V of this report includes our *Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards*.

Section VI of this report includes the Schedule of Findings and Responses which includes one finding deemed to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

Our report is contained herein as outlined in the Table of Contents.

Sincerely,

David A. Bergantino, CPA, CFE

Auditor General

## RHODE ISLAND STATE EMPLOYEES' AND ELECTING TEACHERS OPEB SYSTEM

### FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE SERVICES, GENERAL ASSEMBLY STATE OF RHODE ISLAND:

BOARD OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE EMPLOYEES' AND ELECTING TEACHERS OPEB SYSTEM:

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### **Opinions**

We have audited the financial statements of the plans which comprise the Rhode Island State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System (the System) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the plans within the System, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (Government Auditing Standards). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the System and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### **Emphasis of Matter**

As described in Note 1, the financial statements of the System present only the OPEB Trust Funds of the State of Rhode Island (the State) and do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the State, as of June 30, 2019 and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Joint Committee on Legislative Services Board of the Rhode Island State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the System's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the System's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control—related matters that we identified during the audit.

### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 4 through 7 and other required supplementary information as listed in the table of contents and pages 24 through 34 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or

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provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have issued a report dated September 22, 2023 on our consideration of the System's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the System's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

David A. Bergantino, CPA, CFE

and a. Bergan

**Auditor General** 

September 22, 2023



### Rhode Island State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System of Rhode Island

Management's Discussion and Analysis



The Rhode Island State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System (the System) provides this Management's Discussion and Analysis of their financial performance for the readers of the System's financial statements. This narrative provides an overview of the System's financial activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This analysis is to be considered in conjunction with the financial statements to provide an objective analysis of the System's financial activities based on the status of the System and issues currently facing management.

The System is administered by the State of Rhode Island OPEB Board and was authorized, created and established under Chapter 36-12.1 of the RI General Laws. The Board was established under Chapter 36-12.1 as an independent board to hold and administer, in trust, the funds of the OPEB system.

Pursuant to legislation enacted by the General Assembly, a trust was established in fiscal year 2011 to accumulate assets and pay benefits and other costs associated with the System. In addition, beginning in fiscal year 2011 the State and other participating employers were required by law to fund the plans on an actuarially determined basis. Previously the System had been funded on a pay-as-you-go basis with annual contributions designed to fund only current year claims, premiums and administrative costs.

The System administers other post-employment benefits plans for the following groups:

- **State employees** covers **S**tate employees and certain employees of the Narragansett Bay Commission, RI Airport Corporation, and RI Commerce Corporation.
- Teachers covers certified public school teachers electing to participate in the System.
- **Judges** covers judges and magistrates.
- State Police covers State police officers.
- **Legislators** covers retired and former members of the General Assembly.
- **Board of Education** (BOE) covers certain employees of the University and Colleges, primarily faculty.

The plans within the System generally provide healthcare coverage to pre-Medicare eligible retirees and Health Reimbursement Account (HRA) contributions for those members who are eligible for Medicare. Medicare eligible plan members may use their HRA accounts to purchase additional coverage, including Medicare supplement plans and Medicare Advantage plans. The retirees' contribution to the cost of the various plans offered varies based on their years of service.

### **Understanding the System's Financial Statements**

The Statement of Fiduciary Net Position provides a snapshot of the financial position of the System at June 30, 2019. The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position summarizes the additions and deductions that occurred during the fiscal year. The Notes to the Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the financial statements. The Required Supplementary Information consists of schedules and related notes, which demonstrate the System's progress in accumulating funds to meet future OPEB benefit obligations for members of the System.

### Financial Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

- Fiduciary net position increased by \$59.8 million in fiscal 2019 to \$338.2 million. The System began accumulating assets for the future payment of post-employment benefits in 2011.
- Total post-employment health care benefits paid were \$31.4 million, a decrease of \$1.2 million from the amount of benefits paid in fiscal 2018.
- Contributions to all plans from members and employers for fiscal 2019 totaled \$61.7 million, an increase of \$2.1 million compared to the contributions received in fiscal 2018.
- The System experienced a net gain from investing activities of \$28.3 million for fiscal 2019.

Assets, Liabilities and Fiduciary Net Position – All Plans								
June 30, 2019 June 30, 2018								
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,426,142	\$ 9,330,131					
Advance held by claims processing agent		811,000	811,000					
Investments		335,525,567	271,753,912					
Receivables		1,922,862	2,105,152					
Total assets	344,685,571 284		284,000,195					
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable and incurred but not reported claims		1,926,965	1,861,422					
Other liabilities		4,514,172	3,723,527					
Total liabilities		6,441,137	5,584,949					
Fiduciary Net Position:		338,244,434	\$ 278,415,246					

Summary of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – All Plans							
	June 30, 2019 June 30, 2018						
Additions:							
Contributions:							
Employer	\$	60,006,410	\$ 58,009,766				
Member		1,697,586	1,571,270				
Other income		1,352,756	2,332,536				
Net investment income		28,282,636	20,758,655				
Total Additions		91,339,388	82,672,227				
Deductions:							
Benefits		31,364,199	32,562,643				
Administrative expenses		146,001	112,391				
Total Deductions		31,510,200	32,675,034				
Increase in Fiduciary Net Position:		59,829,188	49,997,193				
Fiduciary Net Position:							
Beginning of year		278,415,246	228,418,053				
End of year	\$	338,244,434	\$ 278,415,246				

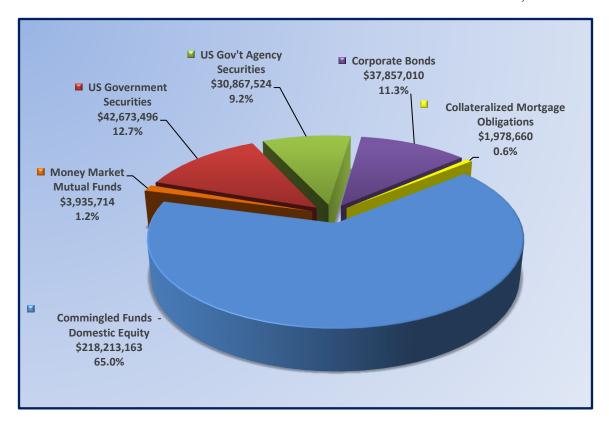
#### **Investments**

The State Investment Commission (SIC) monitors investment performance of the System and conducts periodic asset/liability (A/L) studies to identify an optimal diversified investment portfolio that maximizes return within an acceptable level of risk. As long-term investors, the SIC is committed to its strategic asset allocation that has been developed as part of a comprehensive A/L study which incorporates capital market return expectations, risks and correlations associated with each asset class as well as the unique profile and objectives of the System.

The following asset allocation targets are in place at the close of fiscal 2019:

Fiscal 2019 – Asset Allocation Ta	rgets
Domestic Equity	65%
Fixed Income	35%

Pooled Investment Trust - Asset Allocation - Actual - Fair Value at June 30, 2019



#### **Investment Performance**

The System's actuarial investment return assumption is 5.0%. The allocation of assets among equity and fixed income securities in the future may have a significant impact on actual investment performance. The actual investment return, net of investment expenses, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 was 9.50% while the composite benchmark return was 9.97%.

#### **Funded Status**

Independent actuarial valuations of the System have been conducted every two years with annual valuations beginning June 30, 2018. As part of these valuations, the progress toward funding OPEB obligations of the System will be measured by comparing the actuarial value of assets to the actuarial accrued liability. This measure is referred to as the funded ratio or funded status.

#### **Next Year's Contribution Rates**

The fiscal 2020 employer contribution rates are all based upon actuarial valuations performed at June 30, 2017. The net employer contribution rates (expressed as a percent of covered payroll) for fiscal year 2020 are 6.65% for State employees, 29.65% for State Police, and 4.08% for members of the Board of Education plan. There is no fiscal 2020 required contribution to the Judges and Legislators plans due to their funded status. The State's contribution for retired teachers is expressed as a dollar amount and not as a percent of payroll; however, there will be no contribution to this plan for fiscal year 2020.

Future health care inflation experience and the assumed rate of return are key variables that could have a major impact on future employer contributions to the System. Trustees of the System, after consultation with the System's actuaries, will continue to carefully monitor this and other actuarial assumptions, and make adjustments in future valuations, as appropriate.

### **Contacting the System's Management**

This discussion and analysis presentation is designed to provide a general overview of the System's financial activity. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Office of Accounts and Control 1 Capitol Hill Providence, RI 02908

## RHODE ISLAND STATE EMPLOYEES' AND ELECTING TEACHERS OPEB SYSTEM Statements of Fiduciary Net Position June 30, 2019

	State Employees'	Teachers	Judges	State Police	Legislators	Board of Education	Memorandum Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,311,900	\$ 1,074,737	\$ 555,134	\$ 916,838	\$ 106,999	\$ 460,534	\$ 6,426,142
Advance held by claims processing agent	811,000	-	-	-	-	-	811,000
Contribution receivables	1,529,423	-	-	207,454	405	185,580	1,922,862
Investments at fair value - equity in pooled trust	220,604,861	13,015,655	3,925,296	55,668,574	3,184,454	39,126,727	335,525,567
Total assets	226,257,184	14,090,392	4,480,430	56,792,866	3,291,858	39,772,841	344,685,571
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	284,416	14,578	12,724	26,075	1,244	12,928	351,965
Incurred but not reported claims	1,087,000	171,000	15,000	172,000	10,000	120,000	1,575,000
Due to other funds	183,929	54,582	3,273	46,413	13,006	32,622	333,825
Other	4,180,347						4,180,347
Total liabilities	5,735,692	240,160	30,997	244,488	24,250	165,550	6,441,137
Net position held in trust for other post-employment benefits	\$ 220,521,492	\$ 13,850,232	\$ 4,449,433	\$ 56,548,378	\$ 3,267,608	\$ 39,607,291	\$ 338,244,434

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

### RHODE ISLAND STATE EMPLOYEES' AND ELECTING TEACHERS OPEB SYSTEM

### Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	State			State		Board of	Memorandum
	Employees'	Teachers	Judges	Police	Legislators	Education	Total
Additions							
Contributions							
Member contributions (note 4)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,697,586	\$ 1,697,586
Employer contributions (note 4)	43,857,850	2,277,327	-	8,256,965	14,680	5,599,588	60,006,410
Total contributions	43,857,850	2,277,327	-	8,256,965	14,680	7,297,174	61,703,996
Other income (note 6)	893,033	108,111	45,296	236,454	29,641	40,221	1,352,756
Investment income							
Net appreciation in							
fair value of investments	16,402,062	918,616	299,045	4,124,914	242,604	2,884,707	24,871,948
Interest and dividends	2,316,718	187,110	43,503	584,196	34,698	402,006	3,568,231
	18,718,780	1,105,726	342,548	4,709,110	277,302	3,286,713	28,440,179
Less investment expense	(104,093)	(5,197)	(1,983)	(26,400)	(1,609)	(18,261)	(157,543)
Net investment income	18,614,687	1,100,529	340,565	4,682,710	275,693	3,268,452	28,282,636
Total additions	63,365,570	3,485,967	385,861	13,176,129	320,014	10,605,847	91,339,388
Deductions							
Benefits	24,192,503	1,438,073	53,714	2,801,411	97,907	2,780,591	31,364,199
Administrative expense (note 7)	123,499	2,562	48	10,762	(72)	9,202	146,001
Total deductions	24,316,002	1,440,635	53,762	2,812,173	97,835	2,789,793	31,510,200
Net Increase (decrease)	39,049,568	2,045,332	332,099	10,363,956	222,179	7,816,054	59,829,188
Net position held in trust for other							
post-employment benefits							
Net position - beginning	181,471,924	11,804,900	4,117,334	46,184,422	3,045,429	31,791,237	278,415,246
Net position - ending	\$ 220,521,492	\$ 13,850,232	\$ 4,449,433	\$ 56,548,378	\$ 3,267,608	\$ 39,607,291	\$ 338,244,434

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

### 1. Plan Descriptions

### (a) General

The Rhode Island State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System (the "System") acts as a common investment and administrative agent for benefits to be provided for six defined benefit other post-employment plans as listed below:

Plan	Members	Plan Type
State Employees	State employees and certain employees of the Narragansett Bay Commission, RI Airport Corporation, and RI Commerce Corporation.	Cost-sharing multiple employer
Teachers	Certified public school teachers electing to participate in the System.	Single-employer
Judges	Judges and magistrates.	Single-employer
State Police	State police officers.	Single-employer
Legislators	Retired and former members of the General Assembly.	Single-employer
	Certain employees of the Board of Education inclusive of URI, RIC and CCRI and the Office of Higher Education.	Cost-sharing multiple employer

All plans are advance funded through a trust.

Although the assets of the plans are commingled for investment purposes, each plan's assets are accounted for separately and may be used only for the payment of benefits to the members of that plan, in accordance with the terms of that plan.

The System's financial statements are included as Trust Funds within the Fiduciary Funds in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the State of Rhode Island. The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations of the State.

The System is administered by a Board of Directors (the OPEB Board) and was authorized, created, and established under Chapter 36-12.1 of the RI General Laws. The Board was established under Chapter 36-12.1 as an independent board to hold and administer, in trust, the funds of the System. The four members of the OPEB Board are: the State Controller, the State Budget Officer, the State Personnel Administrator and the General Treasurer, or their designees.

Members of the System, which include State employees, legislators, judges, State police officers, certified public school teachers and employees of certain component units, if they meet certain eligibility requirements, are eligible to receive some form of retiree health care benefits. In addition, certain employees of the Board of Education receive benefits under another plan known as the Rhode Island Board of Education Health Care Insurance Retirement Program (the "BOE Plan").

### 1. Plan Descriptions (continued)

### (b) Membership and Benefit Provisions

The plans within the System generally provide healthcare coverage to pre-Medicare eligible retirees and health reimbursement account (HRA) contributions for members who are Medicare eligible. Medicare eligible plan members may use their HRA accounts to purchase additional coverage, including Medicare supplement plans and Medicare Advantage plans. Members may purchase coverage for spouses and dependents. Depending on the plan and the time of retirement, the cost to purchase coverage for spouses and dependents is either at the "active rate" applicable to active employees or at the retiree rate. Dental and vision coverage is generally not provided (except for those plans that allow active health care coverage to continue after retirement – judges, state police and legislators). Dental and vision coverage may be purchased by these groups with no state subsidy.

Members of the System must meet the eligibility and services requirements set forth in the RI General Laws or other governing documents. RIGL Sections 16-17.1-1 and 2, 36-10-2, 36-12.1, 36-12-2.2 and 36-12-4 govern the provisions of the System, and they may be amended in the future by action of the General Assembly.

Active employees (other than the Board of Education active members) do not make contributions to the respective plans. Retired member contributions consist of the required retiree share of coverage based on the time of retirement and years of service. Other member contributions include purchased coverage for spouses or dependents or for non-subsidized coverage for dental and vision care.

A summary of the principal provisions of the plans follows:

### **State Employees**

For State employees who retired on or before September 30, 2008, the State provides two types of subsidies for health care benefits. The Tier I subsidy applies to non-Medicare eligible plans and provides that the State will pay the portion of the cost of retiree health care for the retiree and any dependents above the active group rate. The retiree pays the active group monthly rate and the State pays the difference between the active group rate and the early retiree rate. This subsidy is not based on years of service and ends at age 65. In addition to the Tier I benefits, the State pays a portion of the cost of retiree health care above the Tier I costs for certain retirees meeting eligibility requirements based upon the age and service of the retiree, which is referred to as the Tier II benefit.

For State employees who retired on or before September 30, 2008, the fiscal 2019 contributions are as follows:

Age of Retirement	Years of Service	Amount of Cost Paid by Retiree
Below 60:	28-34	10%
	35+	0%
From 60 to 65:	10-15	50%
	16-22	30%
	23-27	20%
	28+	0%
Greater than 65:	10-15	50%
	16-19	30%
	20-27	10%
	28+	0%

### 1. Plan Descriptions (continued)

### (b) Membership and Benefit Provisions

For members age 59 through 64 who retire on or after October 1, 2008, with a minimum of 20 years of service, the State pays 80% of the actual cost of health care coverage.

At age 65, State retirees must purchase Medicare Part B (deducted from their Social Security payment) and enroll in an HRA plan to which the OPEB Trust contributes based upon 80% of the lowest-cost Medicare supplemental plan available through the program that meets the plan requirements defined in the law. Amounts available in each retiree's HRA plan can be used for any eligible medical care expense including reimbursement for health insurance premiums.

#### **Teachers**

Teachers who elect to participate in the System and retired on or before September 30, 2008, receive the Tier I subsidy but no other State cost sharing. For all teachers retiring on or after October 1, 2008, the Tier I subsidy ends and there is no other cost sharing by the State. Retired teachers may purchase coverage through the System at the actual cost for retirees.

### **Judges**

Effective July 1, 2012, new retirees (and spouses and dependents) that are eligible for Medicare are required to enroll in Medicare and a Medicare Supplemental plan. Retirees, who retired before that date, are able to continue on the active health care plan provided they enroll in Medicare Part B.

### **State Police**

Retired State police officers (including spouses and dependents) receive the active health care plan benefits or Medicare supplement coverage with the same co-share amount in effect at the date of their retirement.

#### **Legislators**

Effective July 1, 2012, new retirees (and spouses and dependents) that are eligible for Medicare are required to enroll in Medicare and a Medicare Supplemental plan. Retirees, who retired before that date, are able to continue on the active health care plan provided they enroll in Medicare Part B.

### **Board of Education**

The BOE Plan offers three types of retiree health care benefits: (1) a self-insured health care plan for retirees not covered by Medicare, (2) a self-insured Medicare supplement plan for Medicare eligible post-65 retirees and (3) a fully insured Medicare HMO plan for Medicare eligible post-65 retirees.

The Tier I non-Medicare eligible plan subsidy provides that the Board will pay the portion of the cost of post-retirement health care for the retiree between the active group rate and the early retiree rate. This subsidy is based on years of service and ends when the retiree enrolls in Medicare. This subsidy is available only to eligible employees retiring before July 1, 2008.

To be eligible for coverage, the retiree retiring before July 1, 2008 must have worked a minimum of 10 years for the Board and must be at least 60 years of age, unless they have 28 years or more of service. Depending on the years of service and the retiree's age, the Board will pay from 50% to 100% of medical insurance premium while the retiree contributes from 50% to 0%.

### 1. Plan Descriptions (continued)

### (b) Membership and Benefit Provisions

Employees retiring after June 30, 2008, who are under 65 years of age, who have worked a minimum of 10 years for the Board, and are at least 60 years of age or who have 28 years or more of service, may purchase health insurance coverage at the actual (100%) retiree premium rate for themselves and their spouses. The Board will continue to pay a portion of the post-65 Tier II benefits, 50% to 100% of medical insurance premium, depending on the years of service and the retiree's age while the retiree will contribute from 50% to 0%.

Active employees covered by the BOE plan contribute .9% of their salary. The contribution of employees covered under the BOE plan can be changed by the Board of Education.

A summary of membership by plan and the number of participating employers as of the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation follows:

Plan		Members		Participating
Flaii	Active	Active Retired Total		Employers
			_	_
State Employees	11,169	6,730	17,899	9
Teachers	N/A	146	146	N/A
Judges	61	47	108	1
State Police	233	173	406	1
Legislators	111	18	129	1
BOE employees	1,859	801	2,660	5

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The GASB is responsible for establishing generally accepted accounting principles for other post-employment benefit plans established by governmental entities.

**Basis of Accounting -** The financial statements of the System have been prepared utilizing the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned or become measurable, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are withheld from retiree benefits. Employer contributions to each plan are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions.

Benefits are recorded based on (1) recognition of a claim liability for a plan covered service for self-insured coverage or (2) when premiums are due and payable for insured coverage. Accordingly, at fiscal year-end, an estimated liability for incurred but not reported claims is recognized in the financial statements for self-insured coverage.

Investment transactions are recorded on a trade date basis. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

**Method Used to Value Investments** – Investments are recorded in the financial statements at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of fixed income securities and domestic and international equity securities is generally based on published market prices and quotations from national security exchanges and securities pricing services.

Commingled funds consist of an institutional domestic equity index fund. The fair value of the commingled fund is the reported net asset value (NAV) based upon the fair value of the underlying securities or assets held in the fund.

**Fair Value of Financial Instruments -** GASB 72 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs of how the market would price the asset or liability be used when available. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in the active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability (supported by little or no market activity). Level 3 inputs include management's own assumption about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumption about risk).

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents -** Cash represents deposits held in a financial institution. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase.

**Investment Expenses -** Investment management expenses are presented separately as a component of net investment income and include investment consultants, custodial fees and direct investment expenses allocated by managers. In some instances, investment related costs are not readily separable from investment income and consequently investment income is recorded net of related expenses.

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingencies. These estimates are subject to a certain amount of uncertainty in the near term, which could result in changes in the values reported for those assets and liabilities in the statements of fiduciary net position. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of income/additions and expenses/deductions during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

**Memorandum Total Columns -** Total columns on the financial statements are captioned "memorandum only" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns are not comparable to a consolidation. Inter-fund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

### 3. Cash Deposits and Investments

### **Cash Deposits and Cash Equivalents**

At June 30, 2019 the carrying amounts of the plans' cash deposits are listed below:

	State Employees	Teachers	 Judges	Sta	ate Police	Legislators	 ВОЕ	Total
Cash Deposits: Book Balance	\$ 2,093,599	\$ 1,036,715	\$ 555,134	\$	916,838	\$ 106,999	\$ 460,534	\$ 5,169,819
Bank Balance	2,095,318	1,036,715	555,134		916,838	106,999	460,534	5,171,538
Cash Equivalents:	1,218,301	38,022	-		-	-	-	1,256,323
Total Cash Deposits and Cash Equivalents:	\$ 3,311,900	\$ 1,074,737	\$ 555,134	\$	916,838	\$ 106,999	\$ 460,534	\$ 6,426,142

The bank and book balances represent the plans' deposits in short-term trust accounts which include fully insured demand deposit accounts and interest-bearing, collateralized bank deposit accounts.

In accordance with Rhode Island General Law Chapter 35-10.1, depository institutions holding deposits of the State, its agencies or governmental subdivisions of the State shall, at a minimum, insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to one hundred percent of time deposits with maturities greater than sixty days. Any of these institutions that do not meet minimum capital standards prescribed by federal regulators shall insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to one hundred percent of deposits, regardless of maturity. In addition, the State Investment Commission has adopted a collateralization requirement for institutions holding the State's deposits. Financial institutions are required to pledge collateral equal to amounts ranging from 100% to 102% of the uninsured deposit amounts. The percentage of collateral required is determined by the underlying classification of the collateral. At June 30, 2019, the System's cash deposits were either federally insured or collateralized.

Cash and cash equivalents are invested in the Ocean State Investment Pool (OSIP), an investment pool established by the State General Treasurer.

At June 30, 2019, the System had an investment in OSIP totaling \$1,256,323 which represented less than 1% of the OSIP Pool at June 30, 2019. Agencies, authorities, commissions, boards, municipalities, political subdivisions, and other public units of the State may invest in OSIP. OSIP issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained by writing to the Office of the General Treasurer, Finance Department, 50 Service Avenue - 2nd Floor, Warwick, RI 02886.

OSIP has met the criteria outlined in GASB Statement No. 79 – Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants to permit election to report its investments at amortized cost which approximates fair value. The OSIP is not rated and the weighted average maturity of investments held in the pool, by policy, is not to exceed 60 days. OSIP's investments are high quality and liquid and include U.S. government and government agency obligations, U.S. dollar-denominated money market securities of domestic and foreign

### 3. Cash Deposits and Investments (continued)

issuers such as short-term certificates of deposits, commercial paper, corporate bonds and notes, time deposits, municipal securities, asset-backed securities and repurchase agreements. OSIP transacts with its participants at a stable net asset value (NAV) per share. Investments reported at the NAV are not subject to the leveling categorization as described in note 2. There are no participant withdrawal limitations.

### **Investments**

The State Investment Commission (SIC) oversees all investments made by the State of Rhode Island, including those made for the System. The General Treasurer makes certain short-term investments on a daily basis. Rhode Island General Law Section 35-10-11 (b)(3) requires that all investments shall be made in securities as would be acquired by prudent persons of discretion and intelligence who are seeking a reasonable income and the preservation of capital. The following was the SIC's adopted asset allocation policy targets as of June 30, 2019:

Type of Investment	Policy Targets for Fiscal Year 2019
Domestic Equity	65%
Fixed Income	35%

The assets of each of the plans are pooled for investment purposes only, and units are assigned to the plans based on their respective share of market value. The custodian bank holds assets of the System in a Pooled Account and each plan holds units in the account. The number of units held by each plan is a function of each plans' respective contributions to, or withdrawals from the account. Investment expense is allocated to each plan based on the plan's units in the pooled trust at the end of each month.

Consistent with a target asset allocation model adopted by the SIC, the System maintains a diversified portfolio by sector, credit rating and issuer using the prudent person standard, which is the standard of care employed solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries of the funds and for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to participants and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the funds.

### 3. Cash Deposits and Investments (continued)

The following table presents the fair value of investments by type that are held within the pooled trust at June 30, 2019:

Investments at Fair Value	June 30, 2019	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Debt Securities				
US Government Securities	\$42,673,496	\$42,673,496	\$ -	\$ -
US Government Agency Securities	30,867,524		30,867,524	
Corporate Bonds	37,857,010		37,857,010	
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	1,978,660		1,978,660	
Total Investments by fair value level	\$113,376,690	\$42,673,496	\$70,703,194	\$ -
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)				
Commingled Funds- Domestic Equity	\$218,213,163			
Money Market Mutual Funds	4,451,546			
	\$222,664,709			
Net Investment Payable	(515,832)			
<b>Total Pooled Investment Trust</b>	\$335,525,567			

<u>Money Market Mutual Funds</u> - These investments are used as temporary cash management investments for amounts pending investment or for amounts liquidated from investments pending distribution for OPEB benefits. The fair value of these money market funds reflects the net asset value reported by the fund administrator which is a stable \$1 per unit. The underlying investments, which are short-term cash equivalent type investments, are generally carried at amortized cost which approximates fair value. There are no participant withdrawal limitations.

<u>Commingled Funds</u> - Comingled funds consist of one domestic equity index fund which is intended to replicate the performance of a specific index; e.g., S&P 500. The fair values of the investments have been determined using the NAV per share of the investments as reported by the commingled fund manager, which reflects the exchange pricing of the equity holdings. There are no withdrawal limitations for the domestic equity index fund.

### **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

### 3. Cash Deposits and Investments (continued)

The following table shows the System's fixed income investments by type, fair value and the effective duration at June 30, 2019:

I 17		Effective
Investment Type	Fair Value	Duration
US Government Securities	\$ 42,673,496	6.94
US Government Agency Securities	30,867,524	2.26
Corporate Bonds	37,857,010	6.77
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	1,978,660	3.31
Total Fixed Income	\$ 113,376,690	5.22

The System's investment in the Fidelity Investments Money Market Government Portfolio Fund, a money market mutual fund, had an average maturity of 24 days at June 30, 2019.

### **Credit Risk**

The OPEB System generally manages exposure to credit risk by adhering to an overall target weighted average credit quality for the portfolio. The OPEB System's exposure to credit risk as of June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Quality Rating (1)	US Government Agency Securities	Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	Corporate Bonds			
Aaa	\$ 30,867,524	\$ 1,978,660	\$ 3,768,732			
Aa			1,095,439			
$\mathbf{A}$			14,234,933			
Baa			17,368,690			
Ba			1,145,781			
Not Rated			243,435			
Fair Value	\$ 30,867,524	\$ 1,978,660	\$ 37,857,010			

<sup>(1)</sup> Moody's Investors Service Ratings

The System's investment in a short-term money market mutual fund (Fidelity Investments Money Market Government Portfolio Fund) was rated AAAmf by Moody's Investors Service.

### **Concentration of Credit Risk**

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a System's investments in a single issuer. There is no single issuer exposure within the System's portfolio that comprises more than 5% of the overall portfolio.

### **Custodial Credit Risk**

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the OPEB System will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2019, all securities were registered in the name of the OPEB

### 3. Cash Deposits and Investments (continued)

System (or in the nominee name of its custodial agent) and were held in the possession of its custodial bank, Bank of New York Mellon.

### **Derivatives and Other Similar Investments**

Through its commingled fund, the System indirectly holds derivative type instruments.

### **Rate of Return**

The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money weighted returns on investments within each of the plans are shown in the following table:

	State Employees	Teachers	Judges	State Police Legislate		Board of Education
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019	10.11%	8.31%	8.45%	9.56%	9.31%	9.64%

#### 4. Contributions

RIGL Sections 36-10-2, 36-12.1, 36-12-2.2 and 36-12-4 govern the provisions of the System. The contribution requirements of plan members, the State, and other participating employers are statutorily determined and may be amended by the General Assembly.

Beginning in fiscal year 2011, the State and other participating employers were required by law to fund the plans on an actuarially determined basis.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the State and other participating employers paid \$60,006,410 into the plans.

The table below displays the contribution rates for the year ended June 30, 2019:

Plan	Plan Employee (Active)			
State Employees	none	5.98%		
Teachers	not applicable	\$2,321,057		
Judges	none	none		
State Police	none	34.89%		
Legislators	none	0.81%		
Board of Education	0.90%	4.36%		

The annual required contributions for fiscal year 2019 were determined based on the June 30, 2015 valuations for all plans.

### 5. Net OPEB Liability (Asset) of the Participating Employers

The Net OPEB Liability (Asset) of employers participating in the various plans of the System as of June 30, 2019 were as follows:

Plan	Total OPEB Liability	Plan fiduciary net position	Employer's net OPEB liability (asset)	Plan fiduciary net position as a % of the total OPEB liability		
State Employees	\$ 656,998,095	\$ 220,521,492	\$ 436,476,603	33.57%		
Teachers	11,433,050	13,850,232	(2,417,182)	121.14%		
Judges	1,282,962	4,449,433	(3,166,471)	346.81%		
State Police	87,090,088	56,548,378	30,541,710	64.93%		
Legislators	1,613,138	3,267,608	(1,654,470)	202.56%		
Board of Education	76,751,373	39,607,291	37,144,082	51.60%		

### a. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in the actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The total OPEB liability was based on valuations performed as of June 30, 2018 rolled forward to June 30, 2019 (measurement date).

### 5. Net OPEB Liability (Asset) of the Participating Employers (continued)

### a. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The following table summarizes the assumptions and methods employed in the June 30, 2018 valuation.

Sun	Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation									
	State Employees' Plan	Teachers Plan	Judges Plan	State Police Plan	Legislators Plan	Board of Education Plan				
<b>Actuarial Cost Method</b>	Individual Entry Age									
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Payroll	Level Dollar	Level Percent of Payroll	Level Percent of Payroll						
Actuarial Assumptions										
Investment Rate of Return	5.00%									
	3.0% N/A 3.0% 4.0% 3.0%									
Projected Salary	То			То	То					
Increases	6.0%			14.0%	6.0%	6.0%				
Valuation Health Care		8.2	25% in 2019, grad	ding to 3.5% in 203						
Cost Trend Rate	Post-Retirement N	Mortality:								
	males with White  Healthy Female T females with White	Collar adjustment leachers, Judges, a le Collar adjustme	, projected with t Legislators, and nt, projected with	he MP 2016 ultim.  Board of Education  the MP 2016 ulti	on: RP-2014 Comb	oined Healthy for				
Mortality Rates	adjustment, projected with the MP 2016 ultimate rates.  Healthy Female State Employees and Police: RP-2014 Combined Healthy for females, projected with the MP 2016 ultimate rates.									
Will tallty Rates	The assumption for 2016 ultimate rate			fully generationa	l mortality improve	ements using MP				
	Disabled Males: R	P-2014 Disabled	Retiree Table for	males, projected v	with the MP 2016 u	ultimate rates.				
	Disabled Females	: RP-2014 Disable	ed Retiree Table f	for females, project	ted with the MP 20	16 ultimate rates.				
	Pre-Retirement M	ortality Rates.								
	The mortality tables used to project the pre-termination mortality experience of plan members are the 2014 Employee tables for males and females as the base table, and then to apply a 75% multiplication Teachers, Judges, Legislators, and Board of Education and a 100% multiplier for State Employees and Police.									
Excise Tax Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act	The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) includes an excise tax on high-cost health plan beginning in 2022. The excise tax is 40% of costs above a threshold. The actual actuarial assumptions used is the June 30, 2018 valuation assume that the plans will be subject to the excise tax in 2022. Subsequent to th June 30, 2019 measurement date, the PPACA provision relating to the excise tax on high cost health plans was repealed. The elimination of this provision will be reflected in the June 30, 2020 measurement date determination of total OPEB liability.									
<b>Note:</b> Although an inflation 2.75% assumption.	rate was not explic	itly used, for purp	ooses of determin	ning total OPEB li	ability inflation wa	as consistent with a				

The actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of total OPEB liability at June 30, 2019 measurement date were consistent with the Actuarial Experience Investigation Study for the six years ended June 30, 2016 performed for the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island.

### 5. Net OPEB Liability (Asset) of the Participating Employers (continued)

### a. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The long-term expected rate of return best-estimate on OPEB plan investments was determined by the actuary using a building-block method. The actuary started by calculating best-estimate future expected real rates of return (expected returns net of OPEB plan expense and inflation) for each major asset class, based on a collective summary of capital market expectation from 34 nationally recognized investment consulting firms. The June 30, 2019 expected arithmetic returns over the long-term (20 years) by asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity Fixed Income	65% 35%	6.05% 1.48%
Tixed meonic	100%	1.40/0

#### b. Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability of the plans was 5%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the contributions, if any, from the plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that the contributions from the employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

### c. Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate

The following table presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of the employers calculated using the discount rate of 5.0 percent, as well as what the employers' net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate.

### Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to the Single Discount Rate Assumption

Plan	1.00% Decrease 4.0%		Current Single Discount Rate Assumption 5.0%	1.00% Increase 6.0%		
State Employees	\$	522,206,346	\$	436,476,603	\$	365,684,266
Teachers		(1,374,397)		(2,417,182)		(3,315,332)
Judges		(3,117,405)		(3,166,471)		(3,212,027)
State Police		37,659,809		30,541,710		24,127,742
Legislators		(1,556,505)		(1,654,470)		(1,744,034)
Board of Education		48,771,792		37,144,082		27,575,593

### 5. Net OPEB Liability (Asset) of the Participating Employers (continued)

### d. Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability (asset) to changes in the healthcare inflation rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of the employers calculated using the healthcare cost trend rate of 9% and gradually decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.5%, as well as what the employers' net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate.

### Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate Assumption

Plan	1.00% Decrease		Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1.00% Increase		
State Employees	\$ 345,311,241	\$	436,476,603	\$	551,299,773	
Teachers	(3,486,273)		(2,417,182)		(1,192,526)	
Judges	(3,178,428)		(3,166,471)		(3,148,570)	
State Police	21,258,833		30,541,710		41,422,150	
Legislators	(1,773,527)		(1,654,470)		(1,520,034)	
Board of Education	25,159,115		37,144,082		52,397,061	

#### 6. Other Income

Drug rebates received from drug manufacturers relating to claims paid for retirees totaling \$1,352,756 are included in other income.

#### 7. Administrative Expenses

Pursuant to General Law section 36-12.1-15, a restricted receipts account within the General Fund is funded and used to pay the expenses of the OPEB Board and the cost of maintaining and administering the OPEB System. This restricted receipt account is funded from a transfer from the OPEB trust funds equal to 25 basis points of the average total investments before lending activities for the preceding five fiscal years or \$200,000, whichever is greater. Any non-encumbered funds on June 30 of any fiscal year are returned to the OPEB System. For fiscal year 2019, administrative expenses of the System totaled \$146,001.

Administrative expenses recorded within the OPEB System consist primarily of actuarial, investment advisory, custodial fees, and plan design/administration services. Other costs related to administering the post-employment benefit program such as enrollment of retirees, payment of claims, accounting, and investment monitoring have been allocated to the System starting in fiscal year 2018.

### 8. Subsequent Events

Introduced by the Affordable Care Act (ACA), the "Cadillac tax" is an excise tax on employers that offer high-cost health plans to their employees. On December 20, 2019, the "Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020," H.R. 1865, was signed into law. The Act repeals the Cadillac tax, as a result, any liability/provision analysis included as part of the prior funding valuation is no longer required. In addition, no further adjustments associated with the Cadillac tax are required. The repeal of the "Cadillac tax" has a significant impact on contributions and on liabilities. The portion of net OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2019 related to the Cadillac tax is approximately \$28.6 million.

### Rhode Island State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System of Rhode Island

### **Required Supplementary Information**

Schedules of Changes in the Participating Employers' Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios

**Schedules of Investment Returns** 

**Schedules of Employer Contributions** 

**Notes to Required Supplementary Information** 

Schedule of Changes in the Participating Employers' Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

### State Employees' Plan

				1		1
		l Year Ended		al Year Ended		al Year Ended
	Ju	ne 30, 2019	Ju	ne 30, 2018	Jı	me 30, 2017
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost	\$	17,372,538	\$	17,596,695	\$	15,729,608
Interest on the total OPEB liability		34,361,493		33,247,970		31,905,604
Changes of benefit terms		(17,295,587)		-		-
Difference between expected and						
actual experience		(39,458,052)		(3,327,426)		(31,336,582)
Changes of assumptions		(4,429,631)		-		36,061,281
Benefit payments, net of retiree contributions		(24,192,503)		(26,076,925)		(26,815,313)
Net change in total OPEB liability		(33,641,742)		21,440,314		25,544,598
Total OPEB liability - beginning		690,639,837		669,199,523		643,654,925
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	656,998,095	\$	690,639,837	\$	669,199,523
Plan fiduciary net position		_				_
Employer contributions	\$	43,857,850	\$	42,265,174	\$	42,731,807
OPEB plan net investment income		18,614,687		13,736,209		14,292,030
Benefit payments, net of retiree contributions		(24,192,503)		(26,076,925)		(26,815,313)
OPEB plan administrative expense		(123,499)		(218,614)		(82,273)
Other		1,055,044		1,848,386		1,721,604
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		39,211,579		31,554,230		31,847,855
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		181,309,913		149,755,683		117,907,828
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	220,521,492	\$	181,309,913	\$	149,755,683
Net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	436,476,603	\$	509,329,924	\$	519,443,840
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage	e	_				_
of total OPEB liability		33.57 %		26.25 %		22.38 %
Covered-payroll	\$	745,039,289	\$	708,886,705	\$	708,886,705
Net OPEB liability as a percentage						
of covered-payroll		58.58 %		71.85 %		73.28 %

See notes to required supplementary information.

Schedule of Changes in the Participating Employers' Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios

Teachers Plan								
		cal Year Ended une 30, 2019		al Year Ended ine 30, 2018	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017			
Total OPEB liability						_		
Interest on the total OPEB liability	\$	580,725	\$	611,581	\$	561,694		
Changes of benefit terms		(1,951,858)		-		-		
Difference between expected and								
actual experience		1,953,684		91,200		1,625,377		
Changes of assumptions		(44,957)		-		216,323		
Benefit payments, net of retiree								
contributions		(1,438,073)		(1,201,727)		(1,609,591)		
Net change in total OPEB liability		(900,479)		(498,946)		793,803		
Total OPEB liability - beginning		12,333,529		12,832,475		12,038,672		
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	11,433,050	\$	12,333,529	\$	12,832,475		
Plan fiduciary net position								
Employer contributions	\$	2,277,327	\$	2,321,057	\$	2,321,057		
OPEB plan net investment income		1,100,529		780,155		864,037		
Benefit payments, net of retiree contributions		(1,438,073)		(1,201,727)		(1,609,591)		
OPEB plan administrative expense		(2,562)		(16,645)		6,752		
Other		117,494		135,678		102,934		
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		2,054,715		2,018,518		1,685,189		
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		11,795,517		9,776,999		8,091,810		
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	13,850,232	\$	11,795,517	\$	9,776,999		
Net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	(2,417,182)	\$	538,012	\$	3,055,476		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage								
of total OPEB liability		121.14%		95.64%		76.19%		
Covered-payroll		N/A		N/A		N/A		
Net OPEB liability as a percentage								
of covered-payroll		N/A		N/A		N/A		

Contributions for the Teachers plan are determined at a fixed amount rather than a percentage of payroll thus covered payroll is not applicable for this plan.

See notes to required supplementary information.

Schedule of Changes in the Participating Employers' Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios

Judges Plan								
	Fiscal Year Ended			cal Year Ended	Fisc	al Year Ended		
		me 30, 2019		une 30, 2018	June 30, 2017			
Total OPEB liability		,		,				
Service cost	\$	21,662	\$	15,496	\$	19,825		
Interest on the total OPEB liability		59,547		68,300		49,824		
Changes of benefit terms		(42,183)		-		-		
Difference between expected and								
actual experience		102,138		(271,123)		(305,715)		
Changes of assumptions		(11,454)		-		502,717		
Benefit payments, net of retiree contributions		(53,714)		72,064		138,035		
Net change in total OPEB liability		75,996		(115,263)		404,686		
Total OPEB liability - beginning		1,206,965		1,322,228		917,542		
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	1,282,961	\$	1,206,965	\$	1,322,228		
Plan fiduciary net position								
Employer contributions	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		
OPEB plan net investment income		340,565		293,204		334,455		
Benefit payments, net of retiree contributions		(53,714)		72,064		138,035		
OPEB plan administrative expense		(48)		(6,344)		(75)		
Other		48,945		54,150		26,236		
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		335,748		413,074		498,651		
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		4,113,684		3,700,610		3,201,959		
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	4,449,432	\$	4,113,684	\$	3,700,610		
Net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	(3,166,471)	\$	(2,906,719)	\$	(2,378,382)		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage								
of total OPEB liability		346.81%		340.83%		279.88%		
Covered-payroll	\$	11,296,786	\$	10,746,388	\$	10,746,388		
Net OPEB liability as a percentage								
of covered-payroll		(28.03)%		(27.05)%		(22.13)%		

See notes to required supplementary information.

Schedule of Changes in the Participating Employers' Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

	State	e Police Plan				
	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019		Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018		Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017	
Total OPEB liability	Ju	ne 30, 2017	<b>`</b>	June 30, 2016	J	me 30, 2017
Service cost	\$	4,107,886	\$	3,920,121	\$	3,836,395
Interest on the total OPEB liability	_	4,369,437	_	4,147,935	7	4,202,351
Changes of benefit terms		(4,789,678)		-		-
Difference between expected and		, , , ,				
actual experience		629,748		(906,705)		(174,805)
Changes of assumptions		(1,161,395)		-		(6,004,696)
Benefit payments, net of retiree contributions		(2,801,411)		(2,848,978)		(3,129,860)
Net change in total OPEB liability		354,587		4,312,373		(1,270,615)
Total OPEB liability - beginning		86,735,501		82,423,128		83,693,743
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	87,090,088	\$	86,735,501	\$	82,423,128
Plan fiduciary net position						_
Employer contributions	\$	8,256,965	\$	7,919,243	\$	7,701,758
OPEB plan net investment income		4,682,710		3,412,887		3,491,032
Benefit payments, net of retiree contributions		(2,801,411)		(2,848,978)		(3,129,860)
OPEB plan administrative expense		(10,762)		(73,579)		(1,031)
Other		276,804		197,488		163,266
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		10,404,306		8,607,061		8,225,165
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		46,144,072		37,537,011		29,311,846
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	56,548,378	\$	46,144,072	\$	37,537,011
Net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	30,541,710	\$	40,591,429	\$	44,886,117
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage						
of total OPEB liability		64.93%		53.20%		45.54%
Covered- payroll	\$	23,942,673	\$	21,333,758	\$	21,333,758
Net OPEB liability as a percentage						
of covered-payroll		127.56%		190.27%		210.40%

See notes to required supplementary information.

Schedule of Changes in the Participating Employers' Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios

	Legi	slators Plan				
		l Year Ended		l Year Ended		l Year Ended
	Jur	ne 30, 2019	Jur	ne 30, 2018	Ju	ne 30, 2017
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost	\$	72,406	\$	53,830	\$	63,441
Interest on the total OPEB liability		79,055		73,583		66,140
Changes of benefit terms		(257,228)		-		-
Difference between expected and						
actual experience		283,708		102,219		168,094
Changes of assumptions		(60,748)		-		(45,367)
Benefit payments, net of retiree contributions		(97,907)		(161,061)		(36,212)
Net change in total OPEB liability		19,286		68,571		216,096
Total OPEB liability - beginning		1,593,852		1,525,281		1,309,185
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	1,613,138	\$	1,593,852	\$	1,525,281
Plan fiduciary net position		_		_		
Employer contributions	\$	14,680	\$	14,283	\$	26,743
OPEB plan net investment income		275,693		247,459		283,490
Benefit payments, net of retiree contributions		(97,907)		(161,061)		(36,212)
OPEB plan administrative expense		72		(5,176)		82
Other		32,728		42,261		29,026
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		225,266		137,766		303,129
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		3,042,342		2,904,576		2,601,447
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	3,267,608	\$	3,042,342	\$	2,904,576
Net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	(1,654,470)	\$	(1,448,490)	\$	(1,379,295)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage						
of total OPEB liability		202.56%		190.88 %		190.43 %
Covered-payroll	\$	1,814,049	\$	1,719,143	\$	1,719,143
Net OPEB liability as a percentage						
of covered-payroll		(91.20)%		(84.26)%		(80.23)%

See notes to required supplementary information.

Schedule of Changes in the Participating Employers' Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Board of Education Plan						
		cal Year Ended		cal Year Ended		cal Year Ended
	J	une 30, 2019	J	June 30, 2018	J	une 30, 2017
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost	\$	3,128,836	\$	3,179,293	\$	3,222,465
Interest on the total OPEB liability		4,124,665		3,880,857		3,714,663
Changes of benefit terms		(1,901,021)		-		-
Difference between expected and						
actual experience		(7,702,715)		404,539		(7,140,117)
Changes of assumptions		(436,983)		-		5,767,020
Benefit payments, net of retiree contributions		(2,780,591)		(2,346,016)		(2,091,088)
Net change in total OPEB liability		(5,567,809)		5,118,673		3,472,943
Total OPEB liability - beginning		82,319,181		77,200,508		73,727,565
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	76,751,373	\$	82,319,181	\$	77,200,508
Plan fiduciary net position						
Employer contributions	\$	5,599,588	\$	5,490,009	\$	3,911,529
Employee contributions		1,697,586		1,571,271		1,596,432
OPEB plan net investment income		3,268,452		2,288,741		2,288,592
Benefit payments, net of retiree contributions		(2,780,591)		(2,346,016)		(2,091,088)
OPEB plan administrative expense		(9,202)		(37,025)		(7,997)
Other		66,729		54,575		33,862
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		7,842,562		7,021,555		5,731,330
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		31,764,729		24,743,174		19,011,844
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	39,607,291	\$	31,764,729	\$	24,743,174
Net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	37,144,082	\$	50,554,452	\$	52,457,334
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage						
of total OPEB liability		51.60%		38.59%		32.05%
Covered-payroll	\$	130,568,515	\$	124,967,304	\$	124,967,304
Net OPEB liability as a percentage						
of covered-payroll		28.45%		40.45%		41.98%

See notes to required supplementary information.

### Schedules of Investment Returns

### Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense

	State Employees	Teachers	Judges	State Police	Legislators	Board of Education
Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019	10.11%	8.31%	8.45%	9.56%	9.31%	9.64%
Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2018	8.70%	6.95%	7.96%	8.60%	8.75%	8.59%
Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2017	10.42%	7.94%	9.83%	11.32%	9.99%	11.13%

See notes to required supplementary information.

### Schedules of Employer Contributions

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Employee Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll
State Employees					
2019	\$ 43,857,850	\$ 43,857,850	\$ -	\$ 745,039,289	5.89 %
2018	42,265,174	42,265,174	-	708,886,705	5.96 %
2017	42,731,807	42,731,807	-	708,886,705	6.03 %
2016	40,709,025	40,709,025	-	682,965,470	5.96 %
2015	45,694,525	45,694,525	-	682,965,470	6.69 %
Teachers					
2019	\$ 2,321,057	\$ 2,277,327	\$ 43,730	\$ -	-
2018	2,321,057	2,321,057	=	-	-
2017	2,321,057	2,321,057	-	_	-
2016	2,321,057	2,321,057	-	_	-
2015	2,321,057	2,321,057	-	-	-
Judges					
2019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,296,786	0.00 %
2018	-	-	Ψ -	10,746,388	0.00 %
2017	-	_	-	10,746,388	0.00 %
2016	-	_	-	10,281,486	0.00 %
2015	13,377	13,377	-	10,281,486	0.13 %
State Police					
2019	\$ 8,256,965	\$ 8,256,965	\$ -	\$ 23,942,673	34.49 %
2018	7,919,243	7,919,243	Ψ -	21,333,758	37.12 %
2017	7,701,758	7,701,758	_	21,333,758	36.10 %
2016	6,823,477	6,823,477	_	18,119,355	37.66 %
2015	8,134,524	8,134,524	-	18,119,355	44.89 %
T 114					
Legislators 2019	\$ 14,680	\$ 14,680	\$ -	\$ 1,814,049	0.81 %
2018	14,283	14,283	-	1,719,143	0.83 %
2017	26,743	26,743	-	1,719,143	1.56 %
2016	26,572	26,572	-	1,741,853	1.53 %
2015	-	-	-	1,741,853	0.00 %
Board of Education					
2019	\$ 5,599,588	\$ 5,599,588	\$ -	\$ 130,568,515	4.29 %
2019	5,490,009	5,490,009	Ψ -	124,967,304	4.39 %
2017	3,911,529	3,911,529	_	124,967,304	3.13 %
2017	3,558,196	3,558,196	-	113,947,197	3.12 %
2015	2,530,372	2,530,372	-	113,947,197	2.22 %
2013	2,330,372	2,330,372		113,771,171	2.22 /0

See notes to required supplementary information.

## RHODE ISLAND STATE EMPLOYEES' AND ELECTING TEACHERS OPEB SYSTEM Notes to Required Supplementary Information Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

### 1. Actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) of the participating employers

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) of the participating employers are described in Note 5 to the financial statements. The following information is presented about factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported between years.

### June 30, 2019 Measurement Date:

The June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation rolled forward to the June 30, 2019 measurement date reflected a change in Excise Tax load on pre-65 liabilities from 11.0% to 9.5%. The healthcare cost trend rate used in determining the OPEB liability at the June 30, 2019 measurement date decreased slightly from the previous measurement date.

#### June 30, 2018 Measurement Date:

There were no changes in actuarial methods or assumptions reflected in the calculation of the net OPEB liability (asset) of the plans as of the June 30, 2018 measurement date compared to the June 30, 2017 measurement date.

#### June 30, 2017 Measurement Date:

There have been changes in actuarial assumptions since the June 30, 2015 valuation. Certain actuarial assumptions for State Employees, Legislators, and Board of Education were updated to match the assumptions used for State Employees in the pension valuation for the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island (ERSRI) and the results of an actuarial experience investigation performed for ERSRI at June 30, 2016. Changes were made to the following assumptions:

- Merit and longevity portion of the salary increase assumption
- Rates of separation from active membership
- Rates of retirement
- Rates of disability
- The rate of wage inflation
- The mortality assumption
- The trend assumption
- Aging factors and health and inflation trends

The excise tax load on pre-65 liabilities was changed from 13.8% to 11.0%.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act includes an excise tax ("Cadillac tax") on high cost health plans beginning in 2022. The excise tax is 40% of costs above a threshold. The actual actuarial assumptions used in the most recent valuations assume that the plans will be subject to the excise tax in 2022.

### 2. Actuarially determined contributions

Actuarially determined contributions were previously calculated biennially but are now performed annually commencing with the June 30, 2017 valuation. The Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution is still three years prior to the fiscal years in which the contributions are reported. For example, the contribution rates for fiscal 2020 will be based on valuations performed as of June 30, 2017.

The following table summarizes the assumptions and methods employed in the June 30, 2015 valuation. Other assumptions, including those relating to rates of termination, rates of retirement, percent married,

### RHODE ISLAND STATE EMPLOYEES' AND ELECTING TEACHERS OPEB SYSTEM Notes to Required Supplementary Information Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

### 2. Actuarially determined contributions (continued)

and retiree health care election rates, were based on the most recent experience study at that time for the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island, as well as on anticipated experience changes in conjunction with the adopted retirement plan changes enacted through legislation.

Summary of freedom	Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions as of June 30, 2015 valuation used to determine fiscal 2019 contribution rates						
	State Employees	Teachers	Judges	State Police	Legislators	Board of Education	
<b>Actuarial Cost Method</b>	F	Entry Age Normal – the Individual Entry Age Actuarial cost methodology is used.					
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Payroll	Level Dollar	Level Percent of Payroll	Level Percent of Payroll	Level Percent of Payroll	Level Percent of Payroll	
Remaining Amortization Period	21 years closed	Determined by Statutory Contribution	30 years open	21 years closed	30 years open	21 years closed	
<b>Asset Valuation Method</b>			Four-year smoothed	l market; 20% corric	dor		
Actuarial Assumptions							
Investment Rate of Return		5.0%,	, net of OPEB plan e	expenses, including i	inflation		
Projected Salary Increases	3.5% to 6.5%	N/A	3.5%	3.75% to 11.75%	3.5% to 6.5%	3.5% to 6.5%	
Retirement Age	Е	xperience-based ta	ble of rates that are s	specific to the type of type of the type of type of the type of type of type of the type of type o	of eligibility conditi	on.	
Mortality	Fully Generational Mortality  Healthy Males (with the exception of teachers): 115% of RP-2000 Combined Health for Males with white-collar adjustments, projected with Scale AA from 2000.  Healthy Females (with the exception of teachers): 95% of RP-2000 Combined Health for Females with white-collar adjustments, projected with Scale AA from 2000.  Healthy Male Teachers: 97% of rates in a GRS table based on male teacher experience, projected with Scale AA from 2000.  Healthy Female Teachers: 92% of rates in a GRS table based on female teacher experience, projected with Scale AA from 2000.  Disabled Mortality:  Disabled Males: 60% of the PBGC Table Va for disabled males eligible for Social Security disability benefits.  Pre-Retirement Mortality:  The mortality tables used to project the pre-termination mortality experience of plan members are the RP-2000 Combined tables with white-collar adjustments for males and females as the base table, and then to apply a 75%						
Health Care Trend Rate	multiplier for state employees and a 50% multiplier for teachers.  Based on the Gertzen Model with trend starting at 9.0% and gradually decreasing to the ultimate trend rate of 3.5%.						
Aging Factors	The development of	f retiree only prem	ium is based on a re	cent Society of Actu	uaries study of healt	h costs.	
Excise Tax Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act	The development of retiree only premium is based on a recent Society of Actuaries study of health costs.  13.8%						
Inflation	Not explicitly used	, consistent with a	2.50% assumption.				
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## RHODE ISLAND STATE EMPLOYEES' AND ELECTING TEACHERS OPEB SYSTEM Notes to Required Supplementary Information Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

### 3. Covered employee payroll

Covered employee payroll, as included in required supplementary information schedules, includes projected annualized payroll amounts for employees beginning employment during the fiscal year. Consequently, the covered employee payroll amounts included in the required supplementary information schedules may differ from the actual fiscal year payroll base to which the actuarially determined contribution rate was applied. Additionally, the contribution amount as a percentage of covered payroll may differ from the Board approved contribution rate expressed as a percentage of payroll.

### 4. Schedules of Investment Returns

The annual money-weighted return on investments within each of the plans, net of investment expense, are shown in the required supplementary information schedule. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts invested.

The schedules are intended to present ten years of data. Additional years of data will be presented as they become available.

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE SERVICES, GENERAL ASSEMBLY STATE OF RHODE ISLAND:

BOARD OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE EMPLOYEES' AND ELECTING TEACHERS OPEB SYSTEM:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the plans within the Rhode Island State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System (System) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 22, 2023.

### **Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the System's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the System's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We identified a deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as Finding 2019-01 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Joint Committee on Legislative Services, General Assembly Board of the Rhode Island State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System

### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the System's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

### **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the System's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

David A. Bergantino, CPA, CFE Auditor General

September 22, 2023

(significant deficiency – repeat finding – 2018-01)

### ASSESS THE RESOURCES AND SYSTEMS NECESSARY TO EFFECTIVELY ADMINISTER THE OPEB SYSTEM

The resources necessary to effectively manage and administer the OPEB System to ensure all System functions are met and adequately controlled should be assessed. A unified database or computer application is needed to maintain membership data for each of the State's OPEB plans. This would improve controls over the administration of the benefit programs and the process to accumulate data necessary for periodic actuarial valuations of the OPEB plans for both funding and accounting purposes.

**Background:** The Rhode Island State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System (the System), acts as a common investment and administrative agent for post-employment health care benefits provided by six plans covering state employees and certain employees of the Board of Education.

When the State began to advance fund its retiree health benefits, OPEB trusts were established for each of the plans and a formalized governance structure was established by statute; however, no dedicated personnel were specifically tasked with administering the System and no administrative systems were implemented at that time, or subsequently, to capture and control membership data for the various OPEB plans. Instead, membership data, the determination of eligibility for benefits and any required retiree copays are administered through a variety of processes which largely lack the controls needed to administer plans of this size and complexity. In prior years, certain plan benefit functions were administered through the member benefit system used by the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island (ERSRI) for pension benefits; however, the ERSRI's newly implemented member benefit system no longer includes those functionalities.

The System's functions are managed through various units within State government. The Department of Administration's Office of Employee Benefits (OEB) currently determines eligibility and manages member benefits for the State Employees, Teachers, Judges, State Police and Legislator plans. The Human Resources Department at the University of Rhode Island, separately determines eligibility, calculates benefits and manages member subsidy receivables for the Board of Education plan. The Office of Accounts and Control handles the accounting and financial reporting aspects of the System and coordinates the actuarial valuations. The Office of the General Treasurer oversees the investment activity of the System.

Census data for each plan is provided annually to the System's actuary to prepare required actuarial valuations of the plans. Each plan has unique benefit eligibility and healthcare coverage provisions.

**Criteria:** As the System grows in size and matures, the administrative infrastructure supporting the System should be assessed to ensure adequate resources and systems with appropriate controls are in place to manage the System effectively.

Maintaining membership data and determining the eligibility for benefits and required co-pays should be managed through systems and processes with adequate controls to ensure that membership data is reliable, benefits are accurately and consistently determined consistent with plan provisions, and plan census data is maintained to facilitate extraction for actuarial valuations. Duties should be appropriately segregated to ensure that no one individual is responsible for determining eligibility and required copays, enrolling the individual for coverage, collecting and accounting for copay amounts, and maintaining plan census data.

**Condition:** We identified control deficiencies over the various disjointed processes used to administer the OPEB plans as follows:

- Insufficient resources have been allocated and centralized to administer the System effectively. Knowledge of key System benefit provisions, administrative operations and operating procedures are dispersed among too many separate units of State government without effective coordination.
- The accumulation of census data provided to the actuary for plan valuation purposes is derived from multiple sources and requires analysis of other external source data to establish the active and retiree plan members for each plan. Because much of the analysis is done on spreadsheets, controls over data validity, data protection, and completeness are lacking. Controls are inadequate to prevent duplicate or inaccurate census data from being provided to the actuary.
- Inadequate segregation of duties exists between eligibility determinations, benefit calculations, copay receivable billings and collections, healthcare plan enrollment, and maintenance of the plan census information.
- Periodic reconciliations between the plans' records and healthcare providers enrollment data is not documented.
- Procedures for identifying and terminating coverage for deceased members, spouses and dependents are inconsistent and can be improved.

Cause: The State and System have not implemented System specific administrative processes and computer applications to effectively support the overall administration of the OPEB System, accumulate plan census data, manage and control the eligibility, copay determination, and plan enrollment functions. Existing processes used to support healthcare plan enrollment for active employees have generally been used to support the OPEB System but lack certain functions and controls that are unique to and requisite for the administration of the OPEB System.

**Effect:** Inadequate controls over key plan administrative functions could impact the reliability of amounts (e.g., member co-pays and member benefits) reported on the System's financial statements as well as the accuracy of census data used by the actuary to determine each plan's annual actuarially determined contribution amount and the net OPEB liability or asset for each plan.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

2019-01a	Assess the resources necessary to effectively manage and administer the OPEB System to ensure all System functions are met and adequately controlled.
2019-01b	Implement a member benefit computer application to accumulate and manage plan membership data to support the overall administration of the OPEB System with enhanced controls.
2019-01c	Evaluate assigned responsibilities for key functions and segregate certain responsibilities for incompatible functions to enhance controls over critical plan administrative functions.
2019-01d	Establish consistent procedures to identify deceased plan members and prompt timely termination of coverage.

### Auditee Views and Corrective Action Plan:

The OPEB Board agrees with the recommendations presented by the Auditor General. The Board will explore hiring at least one dedicated staff member to be responsible for key functions of the OPEB system. The Board believes implementing a stand-alone computer application to accumulate and manage plan membership data will be too expensive for the system to finance within its authorized administrative funding. To address this recommendation, the Board will engage with the Employee Retirement System to see if there is an opportunity to partner on the development of a computer application to achieve the desired outcome.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing.

<u>Original Contact Persons:</u> Peter Keenan, State Controller (Retired)

Thomas Mullaney, State Budget Officer (Retired)

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